

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding final Office Action mailed June 3, 2005. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and pending claims 45-86 are respectfully requested.

I. Claim Objections

Claim 57 has been objected to by the Examiner because of informalities. It is asserted in the Office Action that “a fourth data” in line 2 should be changed to read “a third data.” In response to the objection, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 57 is correct. Claim 56 recites:

56. The system of claim 49, wherein the navigation logic is **configured to receive a second data corresponding to an extended duration activation of the second key**, wherein responsive to a threshold equal to an amount of elapsed time of the extended duration activation, providing visual feedback in the visual presentation that the drag and drop functionality is enabled, wherein the navigation logic is **configured to receive a third data corresponding to at least one activation of a third key** in the plurality of keys after release of the second key subsequent to the extended duration activation to cause translation of the object across a screen.

(Emphasis Added.)

And claim 57 recites:

57. The system of claim 56, wherein the navigation logic is **configured to receive a fourth data corresponding to a single activation of the second key** to cause the object to be dropped at a destination corresponding to a visual container on the screen.

(Emphasis Added.)

As shown by the highlighted portions of claims 56 and 57 above, Applicant respectfully submits that the amendment required by the Examiner would result in duplicate instances of navigation logic configured to receive “a third data”. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are not objectionable and respectfully requests that the objection be withdrawn.

II. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

A. Statement of the Rejection

Claims 45-46, 50-52, 67 and 82-86 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,650,831 to Farwell, hereinafter referred to as *Farwell*. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection on the grounds that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements.

B. Discussion of the Rejection

For a proper rejection of a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), the cited reference must disclose all elements, features, and steps of the claim. *See e.g., E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. v. Phillips Petroleum Co.*, 849 F.2d 1430, 7 U.S.P.Q.2d 1129 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (emphasis added). Therefore, every claimed feature of the claimed invention must be represented in the applied reference to constitute a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). In the present case, not every feature of the claims is represented in the *Farwell* reference.

Independent Claim 45

Independent claim 45 recites (emphasis added):

45. A system that enables a user to navigate among television channels and to navigate program guide data and media guide data, the system comprising:

a remote control having a plurality of keys, including a first key and a second key; and

a set-top terminal (STT) communicatively coupled to the remote control and a server, the STT including:

a memory configured to store ***a plurality of programmed modules*** and a plurality of data components, each said programmed module comprising a respective set of executable processor instructions, wherein the plurality of programmed modules includes ***a first programmed module corresponding to a navigation logic***, wherein the plurality of data components includes an input registry, wherein ***a second programmed module different than the first programmed module identifies one or more programmed modules corresponding to activation of respective remote control keys according to the input registry***; and

a processor configured to execute the navigation logic, the second programmed module, and access the input registry,
wherein the input registry associates the first key exclusively to the navigation logic, the first key corresponding to a television channel navigation functionality,
wherein the input registry associates the second key to the navigation logic, the second key corresponding to a navigation functionality different than a television channel navigation functionality,
wherein responsive to a first user input corresponding to an activation of the first key, the second programmed module is configured to identify the navigation logic according to the input registry and the navigation logic provides a user television program of a first television channel corresponding to the activation of the first key,
wherein responsive to a second user input corresponding to an activation of the second key for a drag and drop functionality, the second programmed module is configured to identify the navigation logic according to the input registry and the navigation logic provides the drag and drop functionality corresponding to the activation of the second key.

Independent claim 45 is allowable over *Farwell* for at least the reason that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest the features that are highlighted in independent claim 45 above. More specifically, *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest “a plurality of programmed modules”, the “first programmed module corresponding to a navigation logic” and the “second programmed module” being “different than the first programmed module identifies one or more programmed modules corresponding to activation of respective remote control keys according to the input registry” as recited in independent claim 45.

It is asserted in the Office Action that *Farwell* discloses “navigation logic that handles both navigation functionality and drag and drop functionality.” *Office Action*, p. 2. Further, it is asserted that “the term ‘navigation logic’ is a very broad term that refers to the logic resident in a system that controls navigation.” *Office Action*, p. 2. (*Emphasis in original.*) Finally, it is asserted that the *Farwell* system code “that controls the navigation features of the system is collectively the first program module corresponding to a navigation logic.” *Office Action*, p. 2. The conclusion is then drawn that *Farwell* “performs both channel navigation and drag and drop functionality, and thus the particular code invoked

when performing either feature is the navigation logic in question.” *Office Action*, p. 2.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this conclusion.

Specifically addressing claim 45, it is asserted in the Office Action that *Farwell* discloses “a plurality of programmed modules” via “the coded routines which comprise the system controller program...” *Office Action*, p. 7. At column 9, lines 31-41, *Farwell* recites:

A system controller program running on processor 310 supervises software drivers which are programmed to distinguish between the sources, and ***control which program the remote key signals affect.*** If the handheld remote is activated, the key signals usually would control what channel is being displayed, or cause a recorded program to fast forward, play or reverse. ... Keyboard keys are more likely to control a computer program application such as a word processor, spread sheet or electronic mail program.

(Emphasis Added.)

Whatever else the system controller program may entail, *Farwell* does not mention the programmed modules or coded routines noted in the Office Action. Further, *Farwell* also discloses that “[p]rograms, as used herein refer to computer application programs and television programs, both of which are controllable by remote control devices.” *Column 15, lines 50-51*. Indeed, in almost every instance, excepting the system controller program itself, when *Farwell* uses the word ‘program’, it refers to either an application program (spreadsheet, checkbook balancing, email, etc.) or a television program. An application program or a television program is not a programmed module, and thus does not address navigation logic or drag and drop functionality. Neither are modules discussed.

It is further asserted in the Office Action that *Farwell* discloses “a second programmed module different than the first programmed module identifies one or more programmed modules corresponding to activation of respective remote control keys according to the input registry...” *Office Action*, p. 8. It is then further asserted in explanation that “the second programmed module is that portion of the system controller program which performs the association between key presses and the appropriate command to execute by accessing the input registry...” *Office Action*, p. 8. ***(Emphasis added.)***

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this characterization of *Farwell*. As noted above, *Farwell* discloses that the “system controller program running on processor 310 supervises software drivers which are programmed to distinguish between the sources, and control which program the remote key signals affect.” *Column 9, lines 31-34*. The system controller program in *Farwell* appears to apply the remote key signals to a program. As noted previously, *Farwell* uses the word program to refer to computer applications such as spreadsheets, email, or the like, or to television programs. The remote key signals are thus linked with programs. There are no modules discussed, whether first or second.

Thus, Applicant believes that the Office Action misapplies the teachings of *Farwell*, and that a correct application of *Farwell* does not disclose programmed modules but rather links remote entries to computer application programs (spreadsheets, email, etc.) or television programs. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that *Farwell* does not disclose the emphasized claim features, and respectfully requests that the rejection to independent claim 45 be withdrawn.

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 45 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claims 46, 50-52 and 67 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that they contain all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 45. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Independent Claim 82

Independent claim 82 recites (emphasis added):

82. A television set-top terminal (“STT”) for enabling a user to navigate television channels and to perform drag and drop functionality on displayed program guide data, the STT being communicatively coupled to a server and comprising:

- a tuner configured to receive program guide data for respective television programs from the server;

- at least one processor configured to execute ***a plurality of programmed modules***, each said programmed module comprising a respective set of executable processor instructions;

- a remote control having a first plurality of keys and a second plurality of keys, each key in the first plurality of keys different to each key in the second plurality of keys, wherein each key in the first plurality of keys corresponds to a television channel navigation functionality,

wherein the first plurality of keys includes a first key and the second plurality of keys includes a second key;

an input registry associating each key in the first and second plurality of keys to at least one programmed module, wherein each key in the first plurality of keys is associated exclusively to a first programmed module and each key in the second plurality of keys are associated with the first programmed module; and

memory configured to store the input registry, the program guide data, and the plurality of programmed modules,

wherein responsive to a first user input corresponding to an activation of the first key, the at least one processor is configured to identify the first programmed module according to the input registry and the first programmed module provides a television program of a first television channel corresponding to the activation of the first key,

wherein ***a second program module that is different than the first programmed module*** displays a portion of the program guide data,

wherein responsive to a second user input corresponding to an activation of the second key, the at least one processor is configured to identify the first programmed module according to the input registry and the first programmed module provides drag-and-drop functionality corresponding to the activation of the second key on the displayed portion of the program guide data.

Independent claim 82 is allowable over *Farwell* for at least the reason that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest the features that are highlighted in independent claim 45 above. More specifically, *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest “a plurality of programmed modules,” as recited in independent claim 82. Further, *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest “an input registry associating each key in the first and second plurality of keys to at least one programmed module.” Finally, *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest “a second program module that is different than the first programmed module.”

Specifically addressing claim 82, it is asserted in the Office Action that *Farwell* discloses “a plurality of programmed modules” via “the coded routines which comprise the system controller program...” *Office Action*, p. 11. It is further asserted in the Office Action that *Farwell* discloses “a second program module that is different than the first programmed module.” *Office Action*, p. 13. It is also asserted in the Office Action that the

second program module “is another routine run by the processor 310 which handles the display of graphics, such as shown in fig. 13.” *Office Action*, p. 13. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this characterization of *Farwell*. As argued above in reference to claim 45, *Farwell* does not mention the programmed modules or coded routines noted in the Office Action. Further, *Farwell* uses the word programs almost exclusively in reference to computer application programs (spreadsheet, checkbook balancing, email, etc.) and television programs. As argued above, an application program or a television program is not a programmed module, and thus does not specifically address navigation logic or drag and drop functionality. Neither are modules discussed.

Finally, it is asserted in the Office Action that *Farwell* discloses “an input registry associating each key in the first and second plurality of keys a programmed module.” *Office Action*, p. 12. It is then further asserted that a portion of memory “tells the processor which keys correspond to which functions.” *Office Action*, p. 8. (*Emphasis added.*) Applicant respectfully disagrees with this characterization of *Farwell*. As noted above, *Farwell* discloses that the system controller program “supervises software drivers which are programmed to distinguish between the sources, and control which program the remote key signals affect.” *Column 9, lines 32-34*. Further, *Farwell* recites at column 15, lines 26-36 (*emphasis added*):

When RF circuitry 324 receives signals from a remote, it identifies the command, such as what key was pressed, and which remote device it came from to processor 310 at step 1112. Processor 310 then ***identifies the application*** in a window to which is should be applied. If it is a presentation type of command, such as enlarging a window or opening a window as determined at 1116, the command is routed to the window manager for execution at 1118. If not, it is executed on the application that the group it is associated with was initialized to at step 1110.

The system controller program in *Farwell* appears to apply the remote key signals to an application program. As noted previously, *Farwell* uses the word program to refer to computer applications such as spreadsheets, email, or the like, or to television programs. Again, the remote key signals are thus linked with programs. As noted previously, there are no modules discussed, whether first or second.

Thus, Applicant believes that the Office Action misapplies the teachings of *Farwell*, and that a correct application of *Farwell* does not disclose programmed modules but rather links remote entries to computer application programs (spreadsheets, email, etc.) or television programs. Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that *Farwell* does not disclose the emphasized claim features, and respectfully requests that the rejection to independent claim 82 be withdrawn.

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 82 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claims 83-86 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that they contain all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 82. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Due to the shortcomings of the *Farwell* reference described in the foregoing, Applicant respectfully asserts that *Farwell* does not anticipate Applicant's claims 45-46, 50-52, 67 and 82-86. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn.

III. Rejection of Claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66, 68-71 and 73-75 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

A. Statement of the Rejection

Claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66, 68-71 and 73-75 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Farwell* in view of *Garfinkle* ("*Garfinkle*," U.S. Pat. No. 5,530,754). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

B. Statement of the Rejection

As has been acknowledged by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") has the burden under section 103 to establish a proper case of obviousness by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or generally available knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art that would lead that individual to the claimed invention. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Accordingly, to make a proper case for obviousness, there must be a prior art teaching or established knowledge that would suggest to a person having ordinary skill in

the pertinent art to fill the voids apparent in the applied reference. It is respectfully asserted that no such case has been made in the outstanding Office Action.

In addition to the above described defects of the rejection, Applicant respectfully asserts that the proposed combination is improper. It has been well established that teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so. *ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 U.S.P.Q. 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Accordingly, there must be a teaching in the relevant art which would suggest to a person having ordinary skill in that art the desirability of providing drag and drop functionality from two different databases. It is respectfully asserted that no such case has been made in the outstanding Office Action.

Claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66

For the reasons stated above in section II of the Response, Applicant respectfully submits that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach, or suggest ***a plurality of programmed modules, the first programmed module corresponding to a navigation logic, and that a second programmed module different than the first programmed module identifies one or more programmed modules corresponding to activation of respective remote control keys according to the input registry***, as recited in independent claim 45. Since *Farwell* does not disclose the emphasized features of independent claim 45, and dependent claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66 include these same features, Applicant submits that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest the same features as found in dependent claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66. As *Garfinkle* does not remedy these deficiencies, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection to claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66 be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 68

Independent claim 68 recites (emphasis added):

68. A television set-top terminal ("STT") for enabling a user to navigate television program guide data and on-demand media guide data, the STT being communicatively coupled to a server and comprising:

a tuner configured to receive from the server a first data set corresponding to program guide data for respective television programs with scheduled start times and a second data set different than the first data set corresponding to on-demand media guide data for respective on-demand media without scheduled start times;

at least one processor configured to execute ***a plurality of programmed modules***, each said programmed module comprising a respective set of executable processor instructions;

a first programmed module of the plurality of programmed modules configured to perform a drag and drop operation on a first displayed visual object corresponding to a portion of the first data set and the drag and drop operation on a second displayed visual object corresponding to a portion of the second data set; and

memory configured to store the first data set and the second data set, the plurality of programmed modules, a first container database, a second container database, and an object repository different than the first and second container databases,

wherein the object repository is configured to store information associated with a portion of the first data set or information associated with a portion of the second data set according to the type of displayed visual object in transition in a drag and drop operation,

wherein the first container database is associated with a first type of displayed visual destination and the second container database is associated with a second type of displayed visual destination,

wherein information associated with the second displayed visual object is provided to the first programmed module,

wherein information associated with the second displayed visual object is configured for storage in the first container database and the second container database,

wherein information associated with the first displayed visual object is provided to the first programmed module and configured for storage in the first container database,

wherein a first portion of the memory is exclusive for the first container database, a second portion of the memory is exclusive for the second container database,

wherein the first type of displayed visual destination corresponds to a first type of television functionality and the second type of displayed visual destination corresponds to a second type of television functionality different than the first type of television functionality.

Applicant respectfully submits that neither *Farwell* nor *Garfinkle*, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or suggests the emphasized features above. In particular *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest “a plurality of programmed modules,” as recited in independent claim 68 and as argued above. *Garfinkle* likewise does not disclose, teach or suggest “a plurality of programmed modules.”

For at least the reasons cited above, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claim 68 should be withdrawn since the combination of *Farwell* and *Garfinkle* does not disclose, teach or suggest a plurality of programmed modules.

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 68 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claims 69-71 and 73-75 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that they contain all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 82. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

In summary, it is Applicant's position that a proper case for obviousness has not been made against Applicant's independent claim 68, or claims 47-49, 56-58, 64-66, 69-71, and 73-75. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that each of these claims is patentable over *Garfinkle* and *Farwell* and that the rejection of these claims should be withdrawn.

IV. Rejection of Claims 53-55 and 59-63 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

A. Statement of the Rejection

Claims 53-55 and 59-63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Farwell*. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

B. Discussion of the Rejection

For the reasons stated above in section II of the Response, Applicant respectfully submits that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach, or suggest ***a plurality of programmed modules, the first programmed module corresponding to a navigation logic, and that a second programmed module different than the first programmed module identifies one or more programmed modules corresponding to activation of respective remote control keys according to the input registry***, as recited in independent claim 45. Since *Farwell* does not disclose the emphasized features of independent claim 45, and dependent claims 53-55 and 59-63 include these same features, Applicant submits that *Farwell* does not disclose, teach, or suggest the same features as found in dependent claims 53-55 and 59-63. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection to claims 53-55 and 59-63 be withdrawn.

V. Rejection of Claim 72 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**A. Statement of the Rejection**

Claim 72 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Farwell* and *Garfinkle* as applied to claim 68, and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,410,326 to Goldstein, hereinafter referred to as *Goldstein*. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

B. Discussion of the Rejection

For the reasons stated above in section III of the Response, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of *Farwell* and *Garfinkle* does not disclose, teach, or suggest *a plurality of programmed modules*, as recited in independent claim 68. Since the combination of *Farwell* and *Garfinkle* does not disclose, teach or suggest the emphasized features of independent claim 68, and dependent claim 72 includes these same features, Applicant submits that the combination of *Farwell* and *Garfinkle* does not disclose, teach or suggest the same features as found in dependent claims 72. As *Goldstein* does not remedy these deficiencies, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection to claim 72 be withdrawn.

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 68 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claim 72 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that it contains all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 68. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

VI. Rejection of Claims 76-78 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**A. Statement of the Rejection**

Claims 76-78 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Farwell* in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,545,669 to Kinawi, *et al.*, hereinafter referred to as *Kinawi*, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,651,044 to Stoneman, hereinafter referred to as *Stoneman*. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

B. Discussion of the Rejection**Independent Claim 76**

Independent claim 76 recites (emphasis added):

76. A television set-top terminal (“STT”) for enabling a user to navigate television program data, the STT being communicatively coupled to a server and comprising:

a tuner configured to receive from the server a first data set corresponding to program guide data for respective television programs;

at least one processor configured to execute logic comprising a respective set of executable processor instructions, wherein the logic is configured to perform a drag and drop operation on a first displayed visual object corresponding to a portion of the first data set, the logic enabling the ***drag and drop operation of the first displayed visual object from a first screen to a second screen replacing the first screen***; and

memory configured to store the first data set, the logic, information associated with the portion of the first data set, and a temporary placement container for transitioning of the first visual object from the first to the second screen,

wherein the first displayed visual object is enabled as input to the logic and for output to a second displayed visual object in the second screen, said second displayed visual object corresponding to a final destination container of the first visual object, and

wherein the first screen includes a visual temporary placement container corresponding to the temporary placement container.

It is acknowledged in the Office Action that neither *Farwell* nor *Kinawi*, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches, or suggests that “the second screen replaces the first screen,” as recited in independent claim 76. *Office Action*, p. 32. However, it is asserted in the Office Action that *Stoneman* teaches:

transitioning selected objects (“dragging” an icon) across multiple screens, wherein each successive screen replaces the previous screen (each screen is a Region, and a user transitions an object from region to region by dragging it to the edge of a first region, thus it appears on the opposite edge of the second region and allows a user to continue the drag operation...)

Office Action, p. 32.

Applicant disagrees with this characterization of *Stoneman*.

At column 66, lines 29-37, *Stoneman* recites (emphasis added):

To move the icon to a part of the world outside of the Region (i.e. to somewhere in the world not presently within view of the Region window), ***move the icon to the edge of the Region*** in the direction desired. ***Then move the Region in the same direction, leaving the icon just at the opposite edge of the Region. Continue doing this "leap-frogging" until both the icon and the destination are within the Region, at which point the icon can be dragged to the desired location.***

As will be noticed in the emphasized portions above, *Stoneman* appears to teach a three (or more) step process for moving an icon to an area outside the current screen (region). The icon is moved to the edge of the screen, left there, and then the region (screen) is moved in the same direction. The process may apparently be repeated if there are multiple screens (regions) between the starting location and the destination. This is not a simple drag and drop to merely move an icon from one screen to another, but rather involves moving an icon, dropping it on the same screen, moving the screen, and moving the icon again within the second screen. This action amounts to a complete drag and drop being performed within the current screen and then repeated with a new screen.

Applicant respectfully submits that moving an icon (visual object) to the edge of a screen, moving the screen, and then continuing by moving the icon again within the second screen as necessary is not the same as a ***drag and drop operation of the first displayed visual object from a first screen to a second screen replacing the first screen.*** Thus Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection to independent claim 76 be withdrawn.

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 76 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claims 77-78 are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that they contain all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 76. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

VII. Rejection of Claims 79 and 81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

A. Statement of the Rejection

Claims 79 and 81 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Farwell* in view of *Stoneman*. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

B. Discussion of the Rejection

Independent Claim 79

As provided in independent claim 79, Applicant claims (emphasis added):

79. A method for enabling a user to navigate television program data, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a first data set corresponding to program guide data for respective television programs;

performing a drag and drop operation on a first displayed visual object corresponding to a portion of the first data set in a first displayed screen;

providing a second displayed screen different than the first displayed screen responsive to a user input causing the second displayed screen to replace the first displayed screen;

providing the first displayed visual object in the second displayed screen;

performing a drag and drop operation on the first displayed visual object in the second displayed screen; and

placing the first displayed visual object in a displayed visual container corresponding to the destination of the first displayed visual object in the second displayed screen,

wherein the displayed visual container corresponding to the destination of the first displayed visual object is not displayed in the first displayed screen.

Applicant respectfully submits that neither *Farwell* nor *Stoneman*, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or suggests the emphasized features above. In particular *Farwell* does not disclose, teach or suggest **“providing a second displayed screen different than the first displayed screen responsive to a user input causing the second displayed screen to replace the first displayed screen,”** as recited in independent claim 79 and as argued above. *Stoneman* likewise does not disclose, teach or suggest **“providing a second displayed screen different than the first displayed**

screen responsive to a user input causing the second displayed screen to replace the first displayed screen.”

For at least the reasons cited above, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claim 79 should be withdrawn since the combination of *Farwell* and *Stoneman* does not disclose, teach or suggest “providing a second displayed screen different than the first displayed screen responsive to a user input causing the second displayed screen to replace the first displayed screen.”

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 79 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claim 81 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that it contains all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 79. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that each of these claims is patentable over *Farwell* and *Stoneman* and that the rejection of these claims should be withdrawn.

VIII. Rejection of Claim 80 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

A. Statement of the Rejection

Claim 80 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Farwell* and *Stoneman* as applied to claim 79 above, and further in view of *Kinawi*. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

B. Discussion of the Rejection

Applicant respectfully submits that because independent claim 79 is allowable, as argued above, dependent claim 81 is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that it contains all the elements, features and limitations of independent claim 79. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

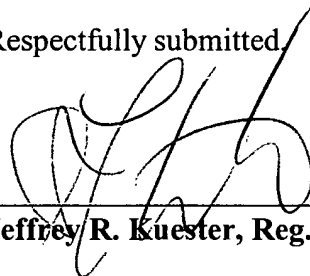
CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that Applicant's pending claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested.

Any other statements in the Office Action that are not explicitly addressed herein are not intended to be admitted. In addition, any and all findings of inherency are traversed as not having been shown to be necessarily present. Furthermore, any and all findings of well-known art and official notice, and similarly interpreted statements, should not be considered well known since the Office Action does not include specific factual findings predicated on sound technical and scientific reasoning to support such conclusions.

If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

Respectfully submitted,



Jeffrey R. Kuester, Reg. No. 34,367

THOMAS, KAYDEN,
HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, L.L.P.
Suite 1750
100 Galleria Parkway N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30339
(770) 933-9500